

SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1907.  
Rain to-day and to-morrow; increasing  
southeast winds.

## IRELAND HAS NEW LAND WAR

### FARMERS FIGHT GRAZERS BY NOONLIGHT METHODS.

Nationalist Magistrates and Shortage of Constabulary Hamper the Government—Some Real Grievances—Need of Irish Support in the House of Commons.

**SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.**  
LONDON, June 1.—Prime Minister Henry Campbell-Bannerman ingeniously informed the House of Commons the other day that the situation in Ireland on the whole was "very satisfactory." The expression used by the Premier has a peculiar meaning. Unrepressed disorder exists openly and unacceptably in nine counties of Ireland—namely, Sligo, Leitrim, Roscommon, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry, Kings and the western part of Cork, and the agitation is spreading to Queens and Londonderry.

Justice Curran of the Irish High Court in opening the quarter sessions in Kings county this week affirmed from the bench that "although Kings county is officially reported as peaceful it is my emphatic declaration that the county was never in a worse state of disorder and disruption than at present."

The *Sun* correspondent in the ground writes as follows to-day:

"Preparations are being made throughout the south and west of Ireland to make the new phase of the agrarian agitation universal. Heart has been put into the movement by the failure of the Crown to send any of the numerous prisoners charged with driving cattle from ranches to trial. The graziers realize that their occupation is being made impossible and many have within the last few weeks surrendered their grass lands in obedience to the demands of the people.

"The Government finds it difficult to handle the new movement. Numerous publicmen in sympathy with the Nationalist movement were created Magistrates by the late Administration when a promise of peace and prosperity. Both devolution and Chief Secretary Birrell's bill have been blown to atoms and now the new Magistrates have it in their power to send agitators forward for trial or not as they wish. Up to the present all the men assigned for cattle driving have been liberated, notwithstanding the positive swearing of the police.

"In the hopeful days of devolution the constabulary force was considerably weakened by the Government, who believed they had done with the agitation. The force is now found to be too small and men have to be drafted from the more peaceful districts to uphold the law. In counties where the Nationalists are active, the force is too small to handle the lawless cattle. The disturbed districts are like armed camps and strong bodies of police are stationed at ranches where cattle are grazing. When the agitation spreads, as it will do immediately, it is believed that the military will have to be called in to assist the constabulary.

"The people demand that the vast grazing ranches shall be divided among them and a drive through the affected parts shows that they have some reason for their demand. It is quite common to find cattle of peasants clustered in the open fields and the small farms being reclaimed bog or unproductive afflu, while cattle are ranches on wide spreading grass lands of the finest soil.

"The officials at Dublin Castle regard the situation as the most serious in the last fifteen years and the United Irish Leaguers are confident that their movement will result in the abolition of the present grazing system within the present year. Not many weeks ago the league was regarded as moribund, but since the present agitation started, the members have flocked in and a spirit of fierce determination has again become manifest.

"A few specific instances will show the nature of the situation which Prime Minister Campbell-Bannerman pronounces very satisfactory. In Sligo there exists a conspiracy to compel two farmers named Armstrong and Cooke to surrender certain lands which they hold in the Tubbercurry district under the ordinary tenancy. The Moylagh branch of the league has called upon these persons to sell their lands to the Congested Districts Board of Galway. The branch is adopting a similar procedure toward Owen Bradley, who holds grazing land in Drumore West. The branch recently referred to a local grazier in the following terms:

"The league have him under treatment and will continue to administer to him large doses of that well known patent medicine, the effects of which on his whole being, physical, mental and moral, are evident to the least observant. Day or night, poor man, he now considers it necessary for his preservation to move and even sleep in the shadows of policemen."

In Leitrim Constable Brady is rigorously boycotted and is under police protection. In a large area of this country no process server dares to serve process or execute writs. Evidences are pending at Ballinacra and elsewhere and the tenants have announced their intention to resist the officers of the law as they have done on previous occasions with complete impunity. Intimidatory resolutions appear every week in the *Sligo Champion* from the league branches in this county.

Over the whole of North Roscommon the graziers are completely intimidated and are surrendering their property in submission to open intimidation. Collisions have occurred between the police and the rioters. The Government knows that it is quite useless to bring these offenders before the ordinary courts and has been compelled to resort to a statute of King Edward III. Eleven persons have been held in bail about Elphin and Strokestown lately and of these seven have gone to jail in default.

A report of certain proceedings at Athenry in the *Irish Times* shows that the result of the disorder in that locality has been to intimidate witnesses and lead them to commit perjury rather than incur the risk of offending the conspirators. Over thirty farms have been surrendered in Roscommon since May 1 in obedience to the order of the league, while fierce riots were staged at Carrick-on-Shannon last Tuesday, in which the police drew their batons and men were badly hurt on both sides, revealing a state of affairs which recalls the days of the '90s.

In Mayo the holders of the Cranagh farm near Ballina are still under police protection, and in Galway the district around Athenry is in a most discouraged

## TO CONSIDER HARRIMAN CASE

### IMPORTANT CONFERENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE THIS WEEK.

It Will Then Be Decided Whether or Not Harriman and His Railroad Shall Be Prosecuted for Violations of the Anti-Trust Law—Committee Divided.

**WASHINGTON, June 1.**—A conference of great importance bearing upon the Harriman case will be held in Washington next week. It will then be known whether the Administration intends to go after Mr. Harriman and his railroad through the medium of the Sherman anti-trust act or intends to let the railroad magnate and his associates continue on their way rejoicing.

President Roosevelt's Indianapolis speech in its bearing upon the Harriman consolidation is open to two interpretations. Some people declare that it was conservative in tone and that the President's assertion that railroads should be permitted in law as well as in practice to acquire the stock or bonds of connecting but not parallel lines was tantamount to a notice that the Government would not proceed against Harriman.

Others are equally emphatic in their statements that the President at Indianapolis showed that he was still on the firing line and that it was his purpose to use the "big stick" on Mr. Harriman.

But the time for speculation has passed. The record in the Harriman case is made up and at the conference that will be held at the White House next week a decision will be reached showing the intentions of the Administration toward Harriman and the men associated with him. Opinions vary as to what the President will do in this matter, and when Mr. Roosevelt gathers his advisers around him he will find that they are divided on the question as to the advisability of proceeding against Harriman in the courts.

Some members of the Interstate Commerce Commission are insistent that nothing except criminal prosecution and the imposition of sentences of imprisonment will put an end to such flagrant violations of the anti-trust law as were disclosed in the inquiry into the operations of the Harriman railroads. Other members of the commission will tell the President that the evidence in hand is not strong enough to justify the Administration in embarking upon a project to "smash" Harriman.

These are the conservatives, who believe that a vast deal of good has been accomplished in exposing the manipulations of Harriman and who are inclined to the belief that if he were haled into the courts on a criminal charge a state of uncertainty and unrest would at once be manifested throughout the business and commercial world.

"Take the Harriman case as a lesson," they argue, "and pass well considered laws in order to prevent in the future the sort of stock jobbing and manipulation at which Harriman and his colleagues have been so successful during the last few years."

In a word, when the President consults the Interstate Commerce Commissioners he will be advised on the one hand to prosecute and on the other not to prosecute.

There are four and possibly five transactions of Mr. Harriman against which it is alleged, successful prosecution can be waged. These are, first, the traffic agreement under which the San Pedro and Southern Pacific maintained the same rates, charges and classifications on competing business; second, the arrangement whereby the Union Pacific and the Rock Island alternately took over control of the operation of the Chicago and Alton; third, a like arrangement between the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe in the control of the Northwestern Pacific, a road running northward from San Francisco, and, fourth, the agreement between the Illinois Central and the Alton, these roads paralleling each other from the Missouri River to Chicago.

All these agreements or contracts are declared by certain officials to have been made in direct violation of the law aimed at combinations in restraint of trade. The fifth transaction relates to an alleged agreement between the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific. The legal advisers of the Government have not decided whether these two roads are competing within the meaning of the Sherman act.

The indications are that the Interstate Commerce Commission will formally consider the Harriman cases at its regular weekly meeting on Monday. Frank B. Kellogg, special counsel for the commission, will appear before it for consultation. Later in the week the Harriman case will come in for serious consideration at the White House. The statement is made upon the authority of a member of the commission that all the evidence collected during the progress of the Harriman case will be sent to the Department of Justice without any request from the Attorney-General for it.

As heretofore stated in the Washington despatches to THE SUN, the disposition of the proceeding against Mr. Harriman will be decided by the President after full and free conference with his Cabinet. Before it is taken by the Cabinet, however, the case will be threshed out by the President with the Attorney-General, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the special counsel for the commission. Important developments in connection with the case are expected to occur before the end of next week.

## SUES DRUGGIST FOR OVERDOSE.

### Pittsburgh Figures He Suffered \$5,000 Worth From Too Much Strichnine.

**PITTSBURGH, June 1.**—Taylor Alderdice, vice-president of the National Tube Company, has entered suit against Philip Anthes, a druggist, asking \$5,000 damages.

Mr. Alderdice alleges that on May 5, 1907, he sent to Anthes's drug store to have a prescription filled calling for pellets or tablets, each to contain one-fourth grain of nitrate of strichnine. Alderdice was to take one pellet or tablet at a dose. On May 6 Alderdice took one of the pellets and it proved to be so highly poisonous that he was stricken down and his life for a time was in danger.

Mr. Alderdice says he subsequently learned that each of the pellets or tablets furnished him by Anthes contained in excess of one-half grain of nitrate of strichnine, and that although a dose of one-fourth grain is safe, the dose given him was enough to kill a man.

**MEDAL FOR FIRE CHIEF NORTON.**  
In His 20 Years of Service He Has Never Done Duty Above Houston Street.

The men and officers of the Fifth Battalion of the Fire Department gave a twenty year service medal to Battalion Chief Thomas F. Norton last night at the battalion headquarters, Engine 30, in Spring street near Hudson. Big Tim Sullivan, Deputy Sheriff Cullen and many other friends of the chief were present. Capt. Farley of Hook and Ladder 8 made the presentation speech.

The medal is in the shape of a gold Maltese cross, with the figure 20 in chip diamonds across the face.

In the twenty years which Chief Norton has served with the department he has never done duty north of Houston street. He was for several years captain of Engine 35 and was promoted to his present post on December 30, 1906.

**PARANALITY.**—Effective and fragrant MOTH-PAINT used by U. S. Government. At Washington, D. C.

## WATERS-PIERCE CO. OUSTED.

### And Fined \$1,000,000 by a Texas Jury for Violating Anti-Trust Laws.

**AUSTIN, Tex., June 1.**—The verdict of the jury rendered to-day before Judge Brooks in the anti-trust case suit against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, was that it be ousted from the State and fined \$1,000,000. Sentence in accordance with this verdict was pronounced at once.

Preparations were begun immediately to carry the case up. The next highest court is that of Civil Appeals, and above that is the Supreme Court of the State, with the Supreme Court of the United States as the last resort. The attorneys for the convicted company declared that it would be fought to the highest tribunal in the country.

The proceedings against the company were based chiefly upon the fact that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey owns a controlling financial interest and dominates the defendant company. Thereby the anti-trust laws of 1891, 1895, 1898 and 1903 were held to be violated specifically by the maintenance of an agreement in restraint of trade and to fix and maintain the price of oil.

It is not considered likely that the State will ever have a chance to collect the penalties. These might have been assessed at a maximum of \$5,000,000, the accumulation of numerous offences on numerous days. An appeal state efforts to collect the fine, and even if this step is not taken, it is doubtful if the State could find in Texas sufficient property of the defendant to realize a sum equal to \$1,000,000.

Judge Brooks, who pronounced the sentence to-day, is the same judge, sitting in the same court, who ousted the company from 1888 to 1900 for practically, though not technically, the same offence, the direct issue in that suit being discrimination in charges. That judgment of ouster was sustained by all higher courts, and the net result was that the company dissolved and came back apparently as a new concern on May 31, 1900.

Besides the civil case against the corporation and its officers decided to-day, there is yet pending against H. Clay Pierce, president of the concern, a criminal charge based on a Travis county indictment, accusing him of swearing falsely in the affidavits for the readmission of the company.

## GREAT UNREST IN CHINA.

### Revolt Grows Despite Defeat of Rebel Forces—Warships on the Wing.

**SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.**  
**HONGKONG, June 1.**—The unrest in China is spreading. Revolutionary flags are flying and warships on the wing. The gumbat Taku returned here this morning and was immediately rededicated to Peking. A large number of troops and guns have been sent to Swatow.

The officials are cautious in discussing the situation, and the native press is muzzled. Urgent orders have been issued for the return here of the British cruisers and gunboats now in Japanese waters.

**SHANGHAI, June 1.**—The revolutionists between Swatow and Amoy, according to rumors here, are burning official residences and murdering natives. The officials, fearing foreign intervention, are only reporting revolutionary losses.

**AMOI, June 1.**—In an encounter between imperial troops and rebels to-day midway between Swatow and Amoy 700 men were killed or wounded.

After the battle the rebels retired, probably to resume operations on the withdrawal of the troops.

The rebels are well organized but badly armed. They are guilty of no looting and do not molest foreigners.

The cause of the uprising is the failure of the officers to distribute rice and flour in the famine district. The inhabitants of Choonchow, which is a town thirty miles from this city, are taking refuge here.

## ANOTHER THAW IN COURT.

### Says He Is Tempted Prisoner's Second Cousin—Up for Abandonment.

**Edward Thaw, who says he is second cousin to Harry Thaw, was arraigned in the Yorkville police court yesterday on a charge of abandonment made by his wife.**

His home is in Richmond, Va., but he is employed as a travelling salesman by the Electric Bank Protective Company and was arrested yesterday at the office of the company at 222 Fifth avenue. A year ago he and his wife were living in the Marian apartments at Broadway and Ninety-sixth street.

The couple had been married for twenty-five years. Their two children are now dead. When asking for the warrant the woman said her husband had deserted her a year ago and refused to contribute to her support since then.

Thaw explained things in a different way to Magistrate Whitman. He said that his wife had left the home to go to New York City and was unable to contribute to her support, although anxious to do so.

"I am sorry to say that she is addicted to the drug habit, and this is the cause of our separation," he added.

The examination was adjourned for a week and the husband was admitted to bail.

## WOMAN TAKES POISON IN PARK.

Is Going to Get Over It and Won't Tell Who She Is.

## BURNHAM BACK FROM PRISON

### MOVED FROM SING SING TO THE TOMBS—TO APPLY FOR BAIL.

**District Attorney May Seek to Have Court of Appeals Pass on the Appellate Division's Ruling—Insurance Man Jailed—And He Looks in the Best of Health.**

George Burnham, Jr., who was general counsel for the Mutual Reserve Life Fund Association, was brought from Sing Sing to the Tombs last night. The order on the decision of the Appellate Division that he was entitled to a new trial was signed yesterday morning, and Deputy Sheriff Bell was sent to Sing Sing to get him. Burnham was convicted of grand larceny in connection with his management of the affairs of the company.

It was a little after 6 o'clock when Burnham got to the Tombs. He left Sing Sing shortly before 4 o'clock. His wife met him at the Grand Central Station, and then he got something to eat.

Close friends of Burnham would not have recognized him when he got off the train. The flowing side whiskers and mustache which he wore as an insurance official were gone. The four months which he spent in prison had cut about forty pounds from his weight, which was 228. His face, which had been flushed, was healthy looking, and his eyes were bright.

"That sojourn you have had must have made you feel that you were in a sanitarium," said some one.

"I was in a religious retreat," said Burnham, who was in good humor.

"How is your health?"

"Gov. Hughes and I are enjoying the best of health," said Burnham, smiling.

Then Burnham spotted an amiable old graybeard who had forgotten to shave for several days. Burnham laughed.

"You look just as we looked on Tuesday," he said. "We got shaved once a week, and Wednesday is the day."

Burnham was asked if he had seen his counsel, William Rand, Jr., as there was an impression that Mr. Rand had gone to Sing Sing early in the day to be on hand when Burnham was released.

"I haven't seen him in two weeks," said Burnham. "He is a most faithful counsel. It is not his fault that I went away, but it is his fault that I am not still there."

Burnham said he was not going to make any attempt to get out on bail until to-morrow morning.

"I want to see the two Macs," he said. "They are such good fellows. I was also brought back here so I could hear Chaplain Wade speak in the morning."

The "two Macs" are Macgregor in the Tombs. The Times welcomed George Burnham. Even if it is only for two days, he will be the most liberal prisoner there. Before he went away he kept several of the keepers supplied with small change.

S. T. Tyn of counsel for Burnham served notice yesterday on Assistant District Attorney Taylor that an application for bail for Burnham would be made on Monday morning. This will not be opposed by the District Attorney's office. An effort will be made, however, to have the Court of Appeals review the decision of the Appellate Division in the Burnham case. Assistant District Attorney Taylor will ask Justice Ingraham, who wrote the opinion in the Burnham case, to allow it to be carried to the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals cannot pass on the facts, but can pass on the law involved. If the Appellate Division should refuse to grant the order of appeal nothing can be done by the District Attorney's office and Burnham will have to be tried again.

There were two paragraphs in Justice Ingraham's opinion which caused some comment yesterday. They were as follows: "It is not now essential as it was under the Roman and early English law that the intent of the taker shall be to reap any advantage from the taking. The statute makes the crime to consist in the intent to despoil the owner of his property. That is necessary to complete the offense, and if a man under the honest impression that he had a right to the property takes it it is not larceny if there be a colorable title."

Another paragraph said: "There was also evidence admitted against the objection and exception of the defendant in relation to the entry in the books of the corporation respecting the payment, which was incompetent as against this defendant. He was not shown to have had anything to do with these books or any knowledge of their contents or any connection with the entries. The books of a corporation are not evidence as against an officer of the corporation in a criminal prosecution against him."

The last sentence was construed by several persons to mean that this decision would interfere with the prosecution of officials of other companies who have been indicted. The indictments against these officials are for forgery and perjury, and there was no one in the District Attorney's office who felt that the decision affected in any way the prosecution of the other cases.

## THINKS HUSBAND IS A SUICIDE.

### Ingraham Vanishes From Home—Leaves Note Saying He Was Going to Kill Himself.

**Frank V. Ingraham, formerly manager of the Kahlkald Cigarette Company at 161 Pearl street, has been missing from home for a week. He left behind a letter which read:**

"I am sick and tired of all this trouble. I cannot borrow any money and I am going to commit an act that some persons say is cowardice. God help you."

"I know too well that what caused my heart to ache, I leave the burden on your round shoulders. God sustain you. I send you all I have. I suggest that you send for Merie, the auctioneer, and have him sell all our stuff so you may pay the debts and something for yourself."

Mrs. Ingraham said nothing at first, fearing publicity, but at the solicitation of friends she finally notified Police Headquarters. She said that her husband has been in financial difficulties for some time. Mrs. Ingraham said that she now believes her husband has killed himself.

Ingraham is said to be a distant relative of Justice Ingraham of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

## DEVY'S SAUTERNE AND MOELLE.

### White Dinner Wines of Superior Quality.

Devy & Sons Co., Inc. Fulton St., New York.

## SNOWSTORM AT CONEY ISLAND.

### Winter Weather in June Sends Thousands Home Early.

Coney Island, which has weathered many storms of various kinds, gave up last night to a June snowstorm. It started to snow at 8:30 and came down spasmodically for a full half hour. Fred Thompson and the magnates of Dreamland and the Steeplechase had the lights turned out and for the first time in the history of the island it was in darkness by 9 o'clock on a June Saturday night.

Nearly a hundred thousand people went down to the island to spend the day. It was threatening all day and was cold in the bargain. Along toward 8 o'clock a big black cloud appeared off the Highlands and swept rapidly over to Coney. Then the rain came down in torrents and the crowd broke for shelter.

Then came the hail and the showermen gave up. The hail was accompanied by a high wind, which damaged several of the smaller buildings. This in turn was followed by the snow.

"This thing seems almost funny," said Fred Thompson. "I mean the weather. In reality it has a very serious side. Thousands of dollars have been spent by small showmen this year who have put all they have into their business. Nearly all of these men have borrowed the money to build. Second payments come due this week and on account of the awful weather that we have had many of these men will be unable to meet their payments. What will these men do? It's far from a joke here and every one is distinctly nervous."

## JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN LAME.

### Looks Weak on Return to London, but Is Said to Be Much Better.

**SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.**  
LONDON, June 1.—Remarkable secrecy marked the return to England of Joseph Chamberlain after a three months' holiday at St. Raphael. When the Continental train came into Victoria Station at half past 7 this evening, Mr. Chamberlain's weak appearance shocked his admirers. He walked with a limp. His face was drawn and sallow, but the characteristic orchid was in his overcoat and his silk hat came off in friendly salutation to his friends gathered upon the platform.

From Calais Mr. Chamberlain used an incognito, travelling as Mr. Richards. At Dover he landed after the rest of the passengers, assisting himself along painfully with a cane and leaning on a friend's arm as though he had not proper use of his legs. He was assisted into the train by a special stairway, carried by servants.

He drove from the Victoria Station with his wife and son and other members of his family to his home in Prince's Garden. A statement issued to-night says that he is much improved in health and none the worse for his long journey. He has not made any plans for the future, but will remain in London a while.

## KAISER DODGES ASSASSINS.

### Enters Berlin in Auto Instead of the Head of His Cavalry.

**SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.**  
LONDON, June 1.—A news agency despatch from Berlin states that at the urgent request of the police, who feared an attempt would be made to assassinate the Kaiser, he departed from his time honored custom of entering the city on horseback after the guards' parade and returned to the castle in an automobile, travelling through side streets.

In former years the Kaiser always rode on horseback at the head of several regiments and there was a brave display of flags passing up Friedrichstrasse and Unter den Linden. The streets were invariably densely crowded and the conditions rendered an attack upon the Emperor comparatively easy.

The present fears of the police are due to the recent arrest of a number of Russian Terrorists and German anarchists.

## WED AT BRIDEGROOM'S BEDSIDE.

### Philadelphia Bride Gave Up Elaborate Plans for a Slickroom Ceremony.

**PHILADELPHIA, June 1.**—Miss Ethel Spencer and Lawrence Beyerland were married at noon to-day at the bedside of the bridegroom in his apartments at the Gladstone. Only nurses, physicians and members of both families were present.

A church wedding in St. Mark's Church had been planned, with a large reception afterward at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Graham Spencer, 104 Clinton street. All invitations had to be hurriedly recalled on account of the bridegroom's sudden illness.

Miss Spencer was anxious not to postpone the ceremony, but it was only decided at 9 o'clock this morning, after a sudden relapse upon the part of Mr. Beyerland, to have the marriage performed at noon.

## REPORTS BRIDEGROOM MISSING.

### Mrs. Richard Halstead Warrin Worried With the Honeycomb Scarce Over.

**Mrs. Richard Halstead Warrin, wife of an architect, to whom she was married a month ago, went to the West Sixty-eighth street station last night and reported that she had seen nothing of her husband since Thursday, when he left their boarding house at 48 West Eighty-second street to go to the Morgan Line pier to inquire about a truck.**

The Warrins, who are cousins, were married a month ago at the home of the bride's father, Dr. Marshall Warrin, in Franklin place, Flushing. They went to New Orleans for their honeymoon and then to Cooperstown, this State. They came here a week ago.

## BARON WORKED AS A MINER.

### Married the Mine Owner's Daughter and Will Stick to the Mining Business.

**JOPLIN, Mo., June 1.**—Baron Paul von Zeliginski of Poland and Miss Helen Nicholson, daughter of Frank Nicholson, a mine operator, were married at noon to-day. The Rev. Charles A. Weed pronounced the service at the home of the bride's parents in this city.

After a honeymoon in the Ozark Mountains the couple will return to Joplin, where the Baron will take up mining with his father-in-law. When he came here several months ago he decided to learn the mining business in detail and worked in a mine owned by Frank Nicholson. Previously he had met Miss Nicholson in Paris.

## PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY ENDED

### RETURNS TO WASHINGTON AFTER TRAVELLING 1,774 MILES.

**Makes Several Platform Speeches on His Homeward Trip—Asked No Favors of the Railroads, but Paid the Fares for His Party Out of the \$25,000 Fund.**

**WASHINGTON, June 1.**—The four days journey of President Roosevelt ended with his return to Washington at 4:43 o'clock this afternoon. He was driven directly to the White House through a pouring rain.

Although the official part of the trip to the middle West came to an end last night Mr. Roosevelt made several brief speeches to-day as he passed through a part of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland on his way to Washington. He rose early, refreshed by a good night's sleep, and was sitting in the drawing room of his private car when the regular Baltimore and Ohio express, to which the car was attached, reached Pittsburg a little before 7:30 o'clock this morning. The train had hardly stopped when the President stepped off the car and started for a brisk walk up and down the platform. He escaped for the moment the vigilance of the Secret Service men who were travelling with him, and he left the car so promptly after it had stopped that no one seemed to observe him. Not one person in twenty among the crowd recognized him as he walked up and down, and before those who did recognize him had sounded a general alarm the President had stepped aboard his car again. He paused on the car platform a moment, said "Good morning" to the crowd and then went inside.

At the principal stations where the train stopped between Pittsburg and Washington the President invariably went out on the car platform to acknowledge the cheers of the waiting crowds and usually he made some brief informal remarks. It rained hard throughout the entire period of the last day's journey. At Connellsville, Pa., he shook hands with the many railroad employees and then spoke as follows:

"I greet you all. Remember the fact that the character of the nation ultimately depends upon the characters of the individual citizens who make it up and that you can tell fairly well whether a man is a good citizen by whether he is the kind of man who makes a good neighbor. A good friend. Above all, remember that your first duty in being a good neighbor is to be a good neighbor to those who are nearest to you; be a good neighbor to your own wife and children."

"I have hardly little use for the man who is always declaiming in favor of an eight hour day for himself who does not think anything at all of having a sixteen hour day for his wife. Give fair play all around and remember that the man who needs the day has more than the man. I believe in an eight hour day for the man, but I want to see the man's wife receive as good a show as the man."